



FINAL SHIPMENT OF MOLASSES FROM HILO

Hamakua Plantations Will Deliver Output Into Hilo Storage Tanks

Hilo, October 30.—The last shipment of molasses from this port, which is a record one, took place Saturday, and today when the steamer Lanning, of the Union Oil Company's fleet, loaded 3250 tons of molasses for the West-ern Grain and Sugar Products Com-pany of San Francisco. This shipment cleans up the last of this season's molasses shipments, which totals alto-gether 6250 tons.

During the slack season tanks for the reception of molasses will be put in operation at several of the big island plantations. Hamakua plantation will be the first to start the new season's shipments to the big storage tanks at Hilo, which are in charge of J. W. Bains, agent for the company. This shipment will amount to 150 tons and is due to arrive this week. Most of the molasses shipped out this past sea-son was from the Oka and Waialea plantations.

INVISIBLE SUPPLY DOES NOT EXIST

Under date of October 19, the New York correspondent of one of the local sugar houses writes as follows:

"Once more we have to chronicle a very strong market. Delay in the com-mencement of harvesting of the domes-tic beet sugar crop, reports that Russia is in the market for considerable ton-nage in refined sugar and, today, re-ports that the West India hurricane has done some damage to the Louisiana crop, all have combined to bring about an urgent buying movement by refiners, who are quite unable to keep up with the demand for sugars to supply our domestic market, let alone the for-eign requirements."

"Stocks of raw sugar within con-venient reach are down to 77,000 tons, as molasses continue at the rate of 60,000 tons per week, it is easy to see that refiners are fueling an almost un-precedented situation. Anything now that delays the arrival of new crop sugars in quantity will send prices still higher, and a renewal of buying for-ward account may send them up to fig-ures unknown to the present genera-tion of sugar merchants."

"The unexpected happened."

"To quote a well-known saying, 'It is always the unexpected that happens.' Six weeks ago the market was drifting like a ship without rudder or compass, and the most experienced sugar men were at a loss to explain the situation, in view of the known facts as to the statistical position. Now it is realized that manipulation was largely respon-sible and hindsight is better than fore-sight."

"Refiners are today said to be will-ing buyers for prompt positions at 5 1/2c C. & F. for Cubas, while full duty-paid sugars are rather at a discount."

Cuba Out of It

"Figures from Cuba are no longer of any consequence, and interest in that quarter is focused on the possi-bility of an early start for grinding of the new crop, which is one day report-ed ripening under the influence of cold weather and the next likely to be de-layed owing to the prevalence of heavy rains."

"Refined sugar continues on the up-ward swing, for nearly all refiners are firm now at 7 1/2c basic and one or two quoting 7.35c. Owing to the great de-mand from the interior for all grades of refined sugar, every one of the re-fineries is away behind on deliveries and apparently unable to catch up. The invisible supplies of ordinary sugars do not exist, and the theory that people had entertained on their consumption of sugar because of the high prices has gone by the board."

MAKING BANANA ALCOHOL

Bananas in Honduras that are not up to export standard are to be used in manufacture of alcohol. President of Honduras has signed a contract by which an American capitalist receives the right to erect a distillery at San Pedro Sula, Honduras. The concession-aire has deposited \$25,000 with the government to be credited toward ex-port duties on alcohol at three cents a gallon.

Sugar in Europe

In Belgium prospects are only fair. In Austria-Hungary the weather has been favorable until recently, when it became cold and rainy. Germany re-ports conditions similar to Austria, and they expect a good, average crop unless weather conditions become unfavorable. In Poland the crop is good, and it is not expected that it will be necessary to resort to imports this year to supply consumption.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for most anything. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR SHORTAGE GETTING ACUTE

World's Stocks Reduced To Mini-mum—First Louisiana Crop At Fancy Price

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending October 19 were 157,000 bags Cubas and 130,000 full duty Peru, San Domingo, Jamaica, Brazil and Venezuela. Willett & Gray report receipts at the United States At-lantic ports, 40,780 tons; Meltings, 59,000 tons. Total stock, 85,597 tons, against 101,727 tons last week and 225,175 tons last year.

Estimated receipts to the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, 35,000 tons; Hawaii 25,000 tons; Philip-pine Islands 15,000 tons; various, 10,000 tons. Total 85,000 tons, against 101,727 tons last week and 225,175 tons last year.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together at 314,882 tons, against 379,013 tons last week and 471,350 tons last year, a decrease of 164,468 tons from last year.

Market Very Strong

The market for raw sugar continued fully as strong throughout the week.

Full duty sugars, to a considerable extent, in store and nearby, and Ne-vada shipments, were taken by refiners at 5c per lb. c.i.f. basis, including also some preferential British sugar at 1 1/2c c. & f. These latter sugars are subject to special conditions and also to war risk insurance. The latest sales of Peru and St. Croix in nearby positions were at 5 1/2c c.i.f.

The reduction in stocks of Cuba and the United States still continues, and forms the basis for the strength and advance to the market.

The Atlantic ports stock has declined to 85,597 tons, of which 25,140 tons owned by refiners. The Cuba and Atlantic ports stocks together are now 310,678 tons against 363,513 tons last week and 443,251 tons last year.

With the first arrivals of new Louisi-ana crop sugar, the New Orleans sugar market has taken on quite a degree of solidity. Aside from the American's, there buying by this company of Octo-ber delivery sugars at 6c to the extent of several thousand bags. Henderson has also been a buyer at this price.

Texas Is Buyer

Our advice also state that the Im-perial Sugar Company, Sugar Land, Texas, has entered into a contract with some Louisiana planters for some 30,000 bags at a price understood to be 3c below New York market quotation day of arrival. Louisiana telegraphs today that a heavy storm, with torren-tial rains, occurred, stopping temporarily all shipping operations, but that no damage was done to the crop.

Louisiana

This crop is now under way, as is witnessed by the first arrivals of new crop sugars at New Orleans on October 13, consisting of 120 barrels from Allendale plantation, classing choice Y. C. and selling at the sentimental price of 7c. Last year the first new sugar arrived on November 6.

Exports for the week total 34,448 tons, destined 34,858 tons to the United States Atlantic ports, with 500 tons to New Orleans and no shipments to Eu-rope. During the corresponding week of 1915, 20,043 tons were exported. Stocks stand at 253,171 tons, 6c above the same as last year's figures, 217,776 tons. Weather has continued unsettled throughout the week, which is favor-able for the growing cane.

Java

Special cable from Batavia reports Java exports in September of 189,000 tons direct to Europe, 4000 tons to Port Said for orders and 4500 tons to Puez for orders (ultimate destination some port in Europe for the two later car-goes, making a total of 197,500 tons for Europe). To Asiatic countries there were shipped 70,000 tons.

Total new crop shipments since the beginning of the crop are 454,000 tons to Europe, compared with 329,453 tons last year, and to all ports 808,000 tons, against 741,167 tons last year.

Mail advices state that a temporary halt on sugar exports has been levied, effective from January 1, 1916, at ten per cent of such part of the gross pro-ceeds that exceed a certain scale of prices realized on the different grades of sugar manufactured, basis of 8.25 cents per pound for No. 16 D. S.

Australia

A peculiar and serious condition ex-ists in this continent. The Commis-sioner of the sugar trade. Local produc-tion is not expected to exceed 200,000 tons, while consumption is around 270,000 tons, leaving about 70,000 tons to be imported.

A court decision has awarded a big increase to laborers, and sugar pro-ducers under this decree cannot sell su-gars except at below cost of production, at the selling prices fixed by the government. The burden of responsi-bility for the shortage of supplies is shifted on the authorities, who refuse to move to effect an alleviation of the impossible conditions causing manufac-turers to produce sugar at a loss.

TO REPLACE REVERE

Report has it that the United Fruit Company of Boston is going to erect a refinery that will turn out 3500 barrels of sugar every day. The factory is to take the place of the old Revere Sugar Company's plant.

TASSELING BEGINS

Cane tasseling on all the islands except Hawaii so that the early harvest will probably begin on many planta-tions in about six weeks. Big island cane is reported to be still growing.

BET ESTIMATES FOR CAMPAIGN

Colorado Will Produce Almost One Third of American Beet Crop

Under date of October 19, Willett & Gray have given out their preliminary estimate of this year's beet sugar crop for the United States. This estimate is based on factory reports.

Beet sowing started on July 2 in Cal-ifornia, the factory at Visalia being the first to operate, and, although the season is two or three weeks late gen-erally, the sugar making campaign is now getting well under way, all fac-tories being in operation, with possible exception of a few in Michigan and Wisconsin, where crop has been very backward throughout.

The weather during the past few weeks has shown considerable improve-ment, favoring harvesting, but during the growing season, as a whole, con-ditions have been very unfavorable. In Ohio more rain would be welcome, weather having been entirely dry. In Michigan during the planting period entirely too much rain fell, but later conditions became just the reverse, the drought being quite severe and, in some sections it was thought for a time that the crop would be a failure unless the precipitation was heavier.

Similar conditions prevailed in Wis-consin and Minnesota. Colorado, how-ever, has been experiencing very favor-able weather for beet growing, and present indications point to excellent results. During the early season the crop was also very backward in Utah and Idaho, and with the cold and dry weather, seed was not sown in some ground in some sections, necessitating considerable replanting, but late re-ports indicate that considerable im-provement has been made, and while tests taken to date do not show such a high percentage of sugar as usual, it is very probable that final yields in these states will not be much below nor-mal.

Provided present favorable weather continues.

Onset Harvest Ended

From Indiana the reports are only fair, but favorable from Kansas, Mon-tana and Oregon. On the Pacific Coast some factories, of course, now nearing the end of their run, with the crop exceeding, in instances, our earlier expectations. While latest advices from California indicate little increase in the tonnage of beets per acre, they are enthusiastic as regards the sugar content, recent tests having run high.

It must still be borne in mind, how-ever, that the weather during this and next month may materially affect the outcome in all states, and it is still a very important factor.

Heavy Acreage

The acreage to be harvested shows a decrease of about eight per cent from our first estimate, published in July, at 624,123 acres, as against 617,732 acres last year, when the largest crop on record to date was produced. The principal decrease is shown in Michi-gan, with smaller decreases in Wiscon-sin, Colorado and California. However, these are offset by a certain extent by the good increases in Utah and Idaho, together with some other states of smaller production.

The tonnage of beets to be sliced nationally exceeds last year's figure of 5,640,166 tons by a considerable amount, on account of the increased area of plantings, and we expect the quantity being harvested to total some-thing over 6,200,000 tons. As a nation of interest we might mention that the state of Colorado alone will produce over 2,000,000 tons out of the total 6,200,000 tons of beets.

In view of the above, and also tak-ing into consideration the increases in the sugar content and weight of the roots, which continue to improve under the prevailing favorable conditions, we estimate the crop at 846,000 tons of su-gar, which is but slightly under our former estimate of 850,000 tons. Total output last year was 779,756 tons, against 646,257 tons in 1914-15, and 655,298 tons in 1913-14.

Factories

Those plants not operating this cam-paign include Ottawa, Ohio; Marine City, Michigan; Janesville, Wisconsin; Lamar, Colorado; Waverly, Iowa; Hal-low, Nevada; Glendale, Arizona; Ham-ilton City and Corcoran, California. The Janesville factory has, however, opened their office and are soliciting acreage for next season.

The sugar factory at Glendale, Ari-zona, was recently sold without the land and the factory will be dismantled and moved elsewhere.

A number of factories will operate this season for the first time. They are located at Gering, Nebraska; Twin Falls, Idaho; West Jordan, Spanish Fork and Brigham City, Utah; Lovell, Wyoming, and Grants Pass, Oregon.

In view of the generally prosperous condition of the industry at the pres-ent, and the high prices and bonuses being paid the farmers for their beets, owing to the high price prevailing for sugar, the contracting of acreage in favorable localities for new factories is not difficult, and the materialization of a number of new projects for next campaign is practically assured. In fact, the work on several new factories is already under way.

WILLET & GRAY STATE INCREASE IS ALL IN CANE GROWING COUNTRIES

Willett & Gray published their pre-liminary estimate of the 1916-1917 world's sugar crop, under date of Oc-tober 19, at 17,435,000 tons. The 1916 crop was 16,521,317 and the 1915 crop 14,840,105 tons.

The estimated increase in the world's production they place at 913,683 tons. Practically all this increase will be cane sugar, their estimate being that 1917 cane crops will exceed those of 1916 by 810,313 tons.

Although the Cuban factories report a total increase in capacity to 3,626,133 tons, Willett & Gray maintain that the 1917 crop will not exceed 3,400,000 tons.

The Java crop, they state, will be 261,000 tons greater next year. Porto Rico, Hawaii, San Domingo, Brazil, Formosa and Japan are slated for larger crops, while India's output will be 230,000 tons less. "The larger cane crops are, in practically all cases, the result of the influence of the prevailing high world prices for sugar due to the deficiency of the 2,000,000 tons ex-ported by Germany and Austria in normal times," they state.

Next Louisiana Crop

"We estimate the Louisiana crop at 250,000 tons. While the outward ap-pearance of the crop, together with the increased plantings and early maturity, would indicate a crop higher than the above figure, there are several circum-stances that should have a deterrent effect upon the outcome."

These drawbacks are concisely sum-med up by a prominent planter, as follows: 1st. The cane borers, whose ravages are a great loss to crops, have been more prevalent this year. 2nd. The public crop is a poor one, due to the fact that last year's plant cane was extremely poor. 3rd. There will be more cane used for planting due to high price of sugar than has been the case for several years, and furthermore, the weather during the past few weeks has not been entirely favorable, as it has been too dry.

Beets Foreign and Domestic

"The American beet crop figures for the total stand at 846,000 tons, against our figures based on sowings as pub-lished by us on July 6, 1916, of 850,000 tons. Last year's crop outturned 779,756 tons."

"Our preliminary estimate of the European beet crop is given herewith, based on the latest information regard-ing its progress and possible yield. The final figure of 5,150,000 tons is 270,000 tons less than the figure published by us on July 27, which was then based upon estimated sowings and average yield of previous years."

"Generally speaking, the weather throughout Europe has been average, based on the latest information regard-ing its progress and possible yield. The final figure of 5,150,000 tons is 270,000 tons less than the figure published by us on July 27, which was then based upon estimated sowings and average yield of previous years."

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UBA CANE ENSLAVE

The bureau of animal husbandry of the department of agriculture has issued a bulletin on the use of Uba cane for cattle feeding. The bulletin calls attention particularly to the Japanese cane as having special merit for this ensilage.

In Cuba it has been used by oxen and various other animals. Men are studying the problem from various angles, and the lack of adequate ensilage for cattle feeding is a serious economic as the use of other forage crops. Probably it is not so much the question of other forage crops as it is to get any kind of forage crop in certain sections, and it seems clear grows where other forage crops cannot take out an existence.

DAHU CONCRETE SMOKE-STACK

Work has commenced on the new re-inforced concrete smokestack at Oahu Sugar Company's mill at Waipahu. This stack is to be twelve feet inside diam-eter and 225 feet high. Its builders, a Coast concern, guarantee the stack against cracking or falling for a num-ber of years.

The concrete stack at Kahuku is well under way and Ewa mill is to build a small one shortly. The first smoke-stack of this material was built last spring on Kauai.

NO MODERN MILLS IN INDIA

As sugar is now made in India one-fourth of the crop is lost in the bagasse by the lack of adequate ensilage for cattle feeding. The result is the common, old-fashioned machinery in use. The great modern central factory, with its pondering machinery turning out the bagasse so dry that it will readily burn at once and furnish all the fuel supply needed is accepted now as the future of the Indian sugar manufac-ture, and yet there is scarcely any-thing of the kind anywhere in India.

SAN PEDRO PROGRESSING

According to the San Pedro Pilot the growing California village has built a fumigating plant six by eight feet and is now ready to enter into the fresh fruit trade with Hawaii.

WORLD'S NEXT CROP WILL BE LARGER

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COMMODITY PRICES HIGH IN EUROPE

But Sugar Prices Have Not Advanced In Proportion To Other Foods

The following gives the average in-crease in the prices of commodities in the principal countries of Europe since the start of the war: England (large cities) 58 per cent (sugar 166 per cent increase); Berlin 117 1/2 per cent (sugar 34 per cent); Vienna 148 1/2 per cent (sugar 18 1/2 per cent); Italy 35 1/2 per cent; Switzerland 40 1/2 per cent (sugar 4 1/2 per cent).

Maximum prices of sugar have been advanced, according to a new govern-ment decree dated October 1, 1916. This decree advances the maximum price on special grades of cut, leaves, etc., but leaves granulated unchanged. Class 2 is advanced to 127.50 francs per 100 kilos.

Class 3 is advanced to 131 francs per 100 kilos.

Class 4 is advanced to 133.25 francs per 100 kilos.

Cheaper in Germany

In Germany the new sugar law re-quires cultivators to grow beet roots for forage. The maximum price for raw beet sugar, 88, is fixed at 15 marks per 50 kilos (3.246c per lb.), and refined, including consumption tax, at 26.50 marks per 50 kilos (5.324c).

These prices may seem low, but official statistics issued state that while in general prices of commodities have in-creased since the beginning of the war on an average 117 1/2 per cent, sugar has only increased thirty-six per cent.

In Italy it is reported that the max-imum price for sugar is now 180 lire per 100 kilos (about 15c per lb.), against 148 lire (12.96c per lb.), the previous maximum.

A consular advice gives the imports into Italy for six months, January-June, 1916, as 14,337 tons, against 3,066 tons for the entire year 1915. Ex-ports for the six months total 2,335 tons, against 44,917 tons in the whole year 1915.

OCTOBER DIVIDENDS MILLION AND THIRD

All Stocks Quiet and Little Inter-est Shown By Investors

Seven companies paid \$275,750 divi-dends yesterday, these being Ewa, 40 cents, \$100,000; C. Brewer & Co., \$1.50 regular, \$3.50 special, \$150,000; Inter-island, 75 cents, \$22,500; Kahuku, 10 cents, \$50,000; Hawaiian Pineapple, 25 cents, \$87,500; Honolulu Gas, 50 cents, \$200,000; and Brewery, 30 cents, \$75,000. This brings the total October dividends by thirty companies whose stocks are listed on the exchange up to \$1,343,500.

Business was quiet again yesterday, total sales being only 450 shares. Hav-erhill Consolidated, common of Waialea small lots had previously sold at \$1, advanced to \$2, while two bonds \$1000.50 lost a point. Pioneer advanced a half, Ewa, Hawaiian Pineapple, Mc-Bryde and San Carlos were unchanged, while Waialea and Oka lost an eighth, and Oahu a half.

Unlisted shares were quiet, reported sales being 300 shares. P-products at 1.25; Honolulu Oil at 3.40 and 30 at 3.37 1/2, and 1500 Mountain King at 60 cents.

Bid and Asked prices were, Hono-lulu Oil, 3.35-3.40; California-Hawaii 10-15 cents; Engles Copper 3.70-3.75; Mineral Products 1.22 1/2-1.27 1/2; Mountain King, 56-62 1/2 cents, and Tipperary, 4-6 cents.

CANADIAN BEET CROP

Conditions have been generally un-favorable throughout the growing sea-son. The excessive rains at planting time have been followed by very dry weather, consequently the crop is late and the campaign just beginning.

Indications are that the area to be harvested will not exceed 15,000 acres, with an estimated output of possibly 14,000 tons of sugar, as against 17,641 tons officially given as last year's pro-duction.

The Raymond, Alberta, factory re-mains closed, and removal of same to another location is again being dis-cussed.

WAIKOLE WATER FLOW MORE THAN ANTICIPATED

H. Haefkell & Company report the average daily flow in the Waikole tunnel not less than thirty million gal-lons ever since the water was turned in. This average has been much high-er than the engineers had anticipated. When there are freshets in the Koolau range the water flow sometimes doubles within a very few hours.

The young cane on Oahu plantation, irrigated with Waialea water, looks exceedingly well, and the old cane on the lower fields has also improved ma-terially since receiving the benefit of the surplus flow.

BIG CASH BALANCES; EWA AND WAIKOLE

City and County Engineer George M. Collins Is to be Sent to the Mainland to Study the Latest Wrinkles in Road Building, Drainage and Other Engineering Work Connected with his Department, if a Resolution Introduced Last Night in the Board of Supervisors by Supervisor Charles Arnold, Chairman of the Road Committee, Prevails, as it Appeared Probable When the Matter was Debated that it Ultimately Will.

A comparative statement showing the condition of Ewa and Waialea was mailed to the shareholders yesterday by Castle & Cooke.

Ewa's earnings are larger than those of Waialea. The statement gives those of each balance of \$872,601.79; sugar to be accounted for, \$782,239; molasses, \$7300; in all, \$1,602,040. Against this are charged ex-penses for three months, including bu-siness, \$701,000; reserve, \$215,000; per-manent improvements for three months, \$50,000; and dividends for three months, \$1,000,000. Total, \$1,606,000. There is an estimated cash balance of \$396,040.79, and to this is to be added cash on de-posit, \$320,000; in all, \$716,040.79.

Waialea figures show cash balance September 30, \$491,505.33; sugar to be accounted for, \$898,933; molasses, \$25,152, and gives total of \$1,415,533.33. Against this is charged estimated ex-penses for three months, including bu-siness, \$688,000; permanent improve-ments for same period, \$25,000; di-vidends, \$1,000,000. Total, \$1,713,000. This leaves an estimated cash balance of \$432,533.33, to which is to be added cash on deposit, \$300,000, amounting together to \$732,533.33.

BEET FACTORY AND WEATHER CONDITIONS TWO WEEKS AGO

Based on government weather re-ports and notes from the press to Oc-tober 17, 1916, killing frosts were re-ported from Wisconsin, Michigan and northern Ohio. Precipitation has oc-curred in many beet sections in the local showers. In Colorado the soil is still dry in some localities, but the re-cent rains have benefited the crop in Utah. On the Coast the week has been cloudy but dry.

The Great Western Sugar Company is now reported to have selected the site for its new factory at Bayard, Ne-braska. The Grand Junction, Colorado, beet sugar factory and property was recently sold and transferred to a syn-dicate by sale at auction in September, 1916. The buyers are in close touch with the Holly Sugar Corporation, to which the property may eventually go. Press advices from Ogden, Utah, state that the new Eccles Sugar Company has taken an option on the Brigham City factory of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and it may take over same.

A Banker's View

Frank Crawford, cashier of the Lith-uan bank who returned on the Manoa yesterday, reports that there is every in-dication of a popular landslide next Tuesday. He believes that Charles E. Hughes will be the next President and that congress will have a big working Republican majority in both house and senate.

LITTLE SUFFERER FROM ECZEMA

Grew Worse in Spite of Six Months of Ablest Treatment—Sleep Terribly Broken—Face, Head and Hands Masses of Dreadful Humor.

A SINGLE SET OF CUTICURA CURED HIM

"I feel it my duty to let you know with what success I have used Cutic-ura Remedies. When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctored six months with almost every remedy known to doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid mass. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the medicine until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours in the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing. Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little one's suffering and also their pocket-books. John Lenz, 1405 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1906."

SIBERIAN BEET FACTORY

An exchange says there is a revival of interest in the erection of a beet sugar factory in Siberia. This region has large tracts of land which are be-lieved to hold beet possibilities.

OGG JOINS IRON WORKS

James Ogg the well-known planta-tion engineer has been employed by the Honolulu Iron Works, and will de-vote practically his entire time to the reconstruction of the Waipahu mill.

Mr. Ogg has spent the last two years in Cuba as consulting engineer for the largest plantations on the Is-land.

TWO LARGE BOILERS ARRIVE

Consigned to the Hawaiian Sugar and Commercial Company, at Puncene, Maui, two sixteen-ton boilers arrived in the Matson steamer Mauna yester-day. They were housed on the pier yard dock and lifted as the heavy pieces of freight aboard.

FORMOSAN SUGAR EXPERT INSPECTING PLANTATIONS

Teruo Shimamura of Tokio, Japan, Auditor for the Toyo Sugar Manufacturing Company, is spending several weeks in Hawaii making a thorough inspection of everything relative to sugar production and manufacture.

He has just finished a tour of inspec-tion of sugar mills and plantations on the Big Island in company with two expert mechanical engineers, S. Oka and T. Yamaoka, who accompany him from Japan. The engineers' interests are largely in mill machinery and operation, while the auditor looks also into production problems and labor conditions. About a month will be spent on Oahu.

The sugar company which Shimamura represents has five mills on the island of Formosa and is the third largest in Japan. Although its business is chiefly manufacturing sugar grown on contract by individual producers, the company owns 15,000 acres of land. Its capacity is 4000 tons a day, and a gross output of 60,000 tons last year will probably be increased to 75,000 tons this year.

CRAWLEY PRINTS BULLETIN ON CUBAN SOILS

J. T. Crawley, formerly chemist at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Asso-ciation, is now director of the Cuban station has published a bulletin on soils, "Las Tierras de Cuba," in Spanish.

Among the subjects treated in this bulletin are, the original and composi-tion; chemical action of water and carbon dioxide; organic matter; dif-ferences between soil and subsoil; physical composition and properties; fer-tilizer fixation; moisture conservation; irrigation; soil bacteria.

The final chapter of the bulletin is devoted to topography and features of Cuban soils, their types, and the com-position of Cuban waters. "Bulletin No. 23" is the most comprehensive publication on Cuban soils yet issued. There are many complete analyses of cane soils which will be studied by chemists here with much interest.

Officially This Is 1917

Yesterday closed the sugar plan-ter's year, and from now until Decem-ber 31, 1917, with every present indica-tion of high prices for the entire sea-son. The 1917 crop year starts off-icially today. The new year will un-doubtedly bring great prosperity to Hawaii.

Hilo Shops Busy

The shops and foundry of the Hilo branch of the Honolulu Iron Works are working overtime to finish the big orders for repairs and new machinery for the Hawaii plantations. Manager George D. Russell reports all Hilo and Hamakua mills being rapidly over-hauled and made ready for grinding the 1917 crop.

TWO LARGE BOILERS ARRIVE

Consigned to the Hawaiian Sugar and Commercial Company, at Puncene, Maui, two sixteen-ton boilers arrived in the Matson steamer Mauna yester-day. They were housed on the pier yard dock and lifted as the heavy pieces of freight aboard.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for most anything. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.